

AAT observations of Shoemaker Levy-9 collisions with Jupiter

V. Meadows, D. Crisp, G. Orton, T. Brooke (JPL), and J. Spencer (Lowell)

We will use the Infrared Imaging Spectrometer (IRIS) on the 3.9m Anglo-Australian Telescope (AAT) to observe the collisions of the fragmented comet Shoemaker Levy-9 (SL9) with Jupiter on July 16-22. This southern hemisphere site (31.28 S) is advantageous because Jupiter will be at -12° declination, and at **least** 6 impacts can be observed from this longitude (149.07%). The impacts of fragments D, **K**, N, and W **will** occur after sunset while the impacts of C and G will be visible before sunset- IRIS is versatile, near-infrared (0.9 to 2.5 μm) camera/spectrometer with a 128 by 128 HgCdTe (NICMOS 2) detector. For imaging at $f/15$, the IRIS pixel scales are 0.61 and 1.94 arcsec. K-band images of comet fragments will be used for **astrometry**, and to search for evidence of further tidal disruption before **impact**. Long-exposure **images will** be used to monitor interactions between the SL9 dust veil and the Jovian magnetosphere and ring. Impact events will be monitored by rapid-sampling **K-grism** spectroscopy (2 to 2.4 μm). In this mode, IRIS provides a spatial resolution of 0.6 arcsec/pixel along a 60 arcsec slit, a spectral resolution of ~ 300 , and readout times as short as 0.5 seconds. For all fragments except K, the **slit will** be placed across the limb at the impact latitude to provide time-resolved spectra of the **fireball** as it rises above the **limb**. For fragment **K**, the **slit will** be placed *across* the disk of **Europa**, which will be in eclipse. Once the impact **sites** rotate into view, drift-scanning will be used to produce spectral images of the Jovian disk. Images extracted within strong CH_4 and H_2 bands **will** constrain the abundance, vertical distribution, and horizontal motions **of aerosols produced by the** impacts. These image cubes **will also** be used to search for trace gases of cometary and tropospheric origin (H_2O , CO, H_2S , etc.) deposited in the **stratosphere** by the impacts. **Finally**, the K-band cubes will monitor variations in the weak H_2 and H_3^+ **auroral** emission associated with the impacts.